# Alexandria Advertiser

## AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1800. [No. 18.



CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION
of the
*Alexandria Advertiser*
AND
Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be publiſhed on a half ſheet of ſuper-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a ſpecimen.*

II. *It will be publiſhed every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to ſubſcribers in town with the utmoſt regularity and expedition, and tranſmitted to thoſe at a diſtance through the moſt early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the firſt number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

WANTED TO HIRE,

*For the ſervice of the Potomac Company for the enſuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,*

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in caſes of ſickneſs taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if deſirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be moſt convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the ſubſcriber in George-Town.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,
*Treaſurer of the Potomac Company.*
George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

To be Hired,
*TWO NEGRO BOYS,*
One about 12 and the other about 14 years old. Enquire of the printers.
December 30. d

GEO. CLEMENTSON
Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-houſe, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,
*A general aſſortment of*
GROCERIES,
Which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for Caſh or Produce.
*He has alſo for Sale,*
A few DRY GOODS, conſiſting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.
December 22. eo24t


## *Congreſs of the United States.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 22.

*(Debate concluded.)*

Mr. Randolph. The gentleman who has juſt ſet down, has impeached with unwarrantable acrimony, the purity of our motives and our candor, becauſe we differ from him on the courſe proper to be taken on this ſubject. Mr. Randolph was truly ſorry that the gentleman had ſuffered ſuch an accumulation of rancour to collect in his mind, as he had juſt poured out upon his ſide of the houſe. Every imputation hurtful to a feeling mind had been laviſhed.

Since, then, ſaid Mr. Randolph, the gentleman has become the *cenſor morum* and inquiſitor of our hearts, permit me to draw the outlines of theirs.

The gentleman, after an unbroken ſilence during the whole debate, riſes and tells this houſe, that they have ſpent their time moſt fruitleſsly and idly, and that after wandering for hours round a meander not half an inch in diameter, they had got back to the very point from which they had ſtarted. Did that gentleman recollect that the half inch meander, of which he ſpoke, deſignated the underſtanding of thoſe with whom he acted, who perpetually moving in a circle, after all their labors, arrived at the point from which they firſt ſet out?

Inſtead of uniting with us in an enquiry into thoſe ſerious charges you have heard, inſtead of aiding us with their talents, inſtead of performing their duty, gentlemen ſatisfy themſelves with holding up before us a mere *ignis fatuus*. Under the idea of deſiring a ſubſtantial inveſtigation, they are converting us into a jury on life and death; and they will not ſuffer us to take a ſingle ſtep to bring a criminal to juſtice, without previouſly poſſeſſing the moſt incontrovertible proofs of his guilt. It is in vain that we anſwer that we are an initiating body, and that our preſent meaſures lead to that ſtage of the buſineſs in which legal teſtimony will be required, ſtill deaf to our reaſons, they call up expedients that can only tend to defeat the meaſure, and have the boldneſs to tell us that we are moving in that very meander which they themſelves occupy.

Gentlemen on this ſubject are unuſually hard of hearing. They will not hear, or if they do hear, they will not regard the paſſage of laws putting money into the hands of the governor and judges; laws warranting various deſcriptions of extortion; laws violating the conſtitution of the territory. Theſe grievances are ſounded in their ears, they are informed of the neceſſity of immediate redreſs, of the danger of unredreſſed oppreſſion; and they ſtill continue to talk of juſtice, and yet recommend nothing but what will delay, & perhaps defeat it. They may talk then of juſtice and of their regard to the conſtitution, as they pleaſe; the people will conſider a delay of juſtice as a denial of it; they will ſay that the preſent Congreſs intend to do nothing.

A motion was made to adjourn, and loſt.

Mr. Claiborne's motion to ſtrike out the words "to ſend for perſons, documents and papers" was then put and loſt.

Mr. Randolph moved to poſtpone the queſtion till the 3d day of March—loſt.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. Harper's amendment by yeas and nays, and carried, there being only 11 nays.

The reſolution as amended, was then agreed to, and referred to Meſſrs. Harper, Claiborne, C. Goodrich, Nott, Davis, Bird, and Otis.

Mr. Randolph moved that the laws paſſed in the Miſſiſſippi Territory, and the petition of Cato Weſt and others, with the documents, be referred to the ſame committee—Agreed to.

Mr. Harper moved that the committee to whom had been referred the memorials of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Miſſiſſippi Territory be diſcharged, and that the memorial be referred to the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Winthrop Sargent.

TUESDAY, December 23.

Mr. Harper obſerved that experience had proved the exiſtence of ſome deficiencies, as well as inconveniences, in the proviſions of bankrupt laws. He therefore moved the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are neceſſary to be made in an act for eſtabliſhing an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Carried, and a committee of three appointed.

Mr. H. Lee moved the going into a committee of the whole on the bill for erecting a MAUSOLEUM TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On this queſtion the houſe divided, ayes 42, noes 34.

Mr. Morris took the chair, and read the bill by paragraphs.

Mr. H. Lee ſaid the merits of the bill had been ſo often diſcuſſed, and the ſubject was ſo delicate, that he would not again offer his ſentiments generally on it. As it was the opinion of ſeveral members, that the dimenſions of the Mauſoleum ſhould not be fixed in the law, but that they ſhould be governed by the ſum appropriated, he moved to ſtrike out "100 feet at the baſe and of the proportionate dimenſions."

Agreed to.

Mr. H. Lee then moved an amendment confining the ground on which the mauſoleum ſhould be erected to public property.

Mr. Harper oppoſed the amendment, which was loſt, only 31 members riſing in favor of it.

Mr. H. Lee then moved to fill the blanks, fixing the ſum to be appropriated for erecting the mauſoleum, with 200,000 dollars.

Mr. Smilie ſaid he hoped the houſe would not with its eyes open go into a meaſure that might involve incalculable expence. It was propoſed to appropriate 200,000 dollars. This was probably but a ſmall part of what would be ultimately required; and when the thing was once begun, it muſt be completed, coſt what it would. If the architect would give ſecurity for accompliſhing the work for 200,000 dollars, he would not be ſo much oppoſed to it. But, as it ſtood, he was oppoſed to it, as a uſeleſs expenditure of public money.

Mr. Harper ſaid the old ſtory was again rung in their ears. An object, in itſelf, highly important, was propoſed, and forſooth, becauſe it coſt ſome money, on the ground of economy it muſt be rejected.

He would aſk the gentleman juſt up whether he knew any thing about the expence of a mauſoleum? And yet not profeſſing to be informed, profeſſing indeed to know little, he had put his vague conjectures in the room of eſtimates formed with deliberation by artiſts of the firſt eminence. Theſe clamorous objections were well underſtood. Their ſole object was *ad captandum vulgus*; to create alarm about what was termed uſeleſs expence. They were intended for nothing elſe.

To ſatisfy the ſolicitude of gentlemen an artiſt of talents univerſally acknowledged had been deſired to furniſh an eſtimate; which eſtimate ſtated that a pyramid of 100 feet baſe would coſt 67,000 dollars. This was the eſtimate of an artiſt of ſuch accuracy that in the greateſt work ever undertaken in America, and the greateſt, perhaps of its kind, ever undertaken in the world; (he alluded to the water works of Philadelphia) the expence actually incurred had fallen ſhort of the eſtimate. The ſame accuracy had characteriſed his plan and execution of the Bank of Pennſylvania, which was probably the greateſt work of the kind executed in this country. And yet the gentleman from Pennſylvania will place his vague doubts, and (Mr Harper begged pardon for the expreſſion) his total want of knowledge againſt the calculations of a man of practical ſcience.

The gentleman had aſked whether any one could be found, who would be reſponſible for the execution of the work for the propoſed ſum. Mr. Harper ſaid, if it were proper for a member of that houſe to ſay ſo, he would undertake himſelf to erect a mauſoleum of 150 feet baſe, and 150 feet high for 200,000 dollars; and for the performance of his engagement he could give the moſt unqueſtionable ſecurity, ſuch as every member of that houſe would approve. He further believed that the artiſt before alluded to, if required, would give the neceſſary ſecurity. The accuracy of the eſtimate had been teſted by every circumſtance that the nature of the caſe admitted. The ſame courſe had

been purſued in this caſe, that every reaſonable man was accuſtomed to take in his own private concerns. Every ſuch individual, who deſigned building a houſe, obtained firſt, an eſtimate from a ſkilful workman, which ſatisfied him. If men act not in this way, there could be no progreſs in human improvements.

After this information furniſhed by ſuch an artiſt, gentlemen ought to be ſatisfied without oppoſing to it their own crude conceptions; and Mr. Harper ſaid he hoped they would ceaſe to talk on a ſubject on which they were ſo ignorant, until they became better informed.

Mr. Macon did not ſee the ſubject in the ſame light with the gentleman from South Carolina. He was diſpoſed to pay the greateſt reſpect to his talents, but he could not give up his own opinion. The eſtimate made by the artiſt amounted to 140,000 dollars; yet the gentleman from Virginia required 200,000 dollars. Does not this ſhew that the gentlemen themſeves have not confided in the eſtimate of the artiſt?

Mr. H. Lee explained, and ſaid that he thought the moſt proper plan for adoption was that of Mr. Weſt; purſuing that plan 200,000 dollars might be required, as there would be interior arrangements to make additional to thoſe contemplated by the eſtimate.

Mr. Macon ſaid he thought 140,000 dollars would be ſufficient. He knew not how to reconcile the difference between the eſtimate made in Philadelphia and that made in Waſhington; the firſt was only 67,000 dollars; which was a ſum much below any calculated here. He did not pretend to any information on this ſubject, and the various modifications the bill had undergone convinced him that no member was well acquainted with it. The eſtimates differed materially from each other. They would not therefore all be correct. He could not from theſe conſiderations, feel confidence in the eſtimates of the gentleman from South Carolina, or the other gentleman; for if they really poſſeſſed correct information, how came they ſo radically to differ; and the committee itſelf to propoſe ſo many alterations in the original bill?

Mr. Smilie replied to Mr. Harper. The object of his remarks was to ſhew that Mr. H. poſſeſſed as little information on the ſubject as himſelf.

[*To be Continued.*]


## *Public Sale.*

On FRIDAY next, the 2d of January, at 10 o'clock, will be offered for ſale at the Vendue Store,

10 *pipes and half pipes of Te*neriffe wine of a ſuperior quality
15 caſks of Port wine
5 bales writing paper
French brandy in pipes
Whiſkey in tierces and barrels
Brown ſugar in barrels, loaf and lump ſugar in lots, hyſon tea in cheſts, coffee in bags, ſoap in boxes, tobacco in kegs, &c.

*Alſo, a quantity of*

DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of cloths, coat patterns, lute-ſtrings of different colours, ſattins, calicoes, Iriſh linens, checks, planes, kerſeys, flannels, ſhirts by the quantity, ſail duck, hats, umbrellas, ribbands, &c. and ſundry other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
December 31. *Auctioneer.*


FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

## *REMARKS*
### UPON THE FRENCH CONVENTION.

### No.—I.

THE Senate in permitting the publication of the Convention between the French Republic and the United States, before their conſent to its ratification has been either given or denied, may be preſumed to have done ſo, that the Treaty might become the ſubject of diſcuſſion in the public prints.

To a nation ſincerely deſirous of maintaining peace and harmony with all others, the article of peace, and the ſeveral articles concerning neutral navigation, muſt be extremely agreeable. In diminiſhing the liſt of contraband, in guarding againſt the detentions and interruptions to which neutral commerce is liable during a maritime war, a policy has been purſued highly advantageous to the United States, if the ſtipulations ſhall be obſerved with good faith. It is poſſible, however, that ſuch advantages may be acquired at too high a price, and it will remain to be examined whether ſome other parts of the Convention are not liable to ſuch ſtrong objections as to render it expedient either to ratify it upon condition that certain alterations ſhall be agreed to on the part of the French government, or to reject it, and leave the whole ſubject to be reſumed in another negociation.

In reſpect to commerce the terms of the ſtipulations are vague. They do not expreſsly comprehend the French Weſt-India iſlands or their Eaſt-India dominions, and therefore thoſe are not to be conſidered comprehended in the Convention—This conſtruction is particularly favoured by the eleventh article, by which our citizens are to enjoy in "*the territories of French Republic in Europe*" all the privileges and immunities in trade and navigation which are enjoyed by individuals of the moſt favoured nation—So too, the tenth article provides for the reſidence of Commercial Agents in *France* and the United States. Conſequently the trade and commerce of the United States, with the French Weſt-Indies and French Eaſt-Indies, remain at the will and pleaſure of of the French government to be allowed or diſallowed, as that government ſhall deem expedient. The terms on which our trade to St. Domingo will be permitted are not yet ſettled; and that trade being very profitable to us in employing our ſhips and ſeamen will be relinquiſhed very unwillingly on our part. Rather than relinquiſh it, we ſhall be diſpoſed to follow up the preſent Convention, if it is ratified, with ſome new national engagements which France ſhall deem an equivalent, or if we do not, we may expect to be excluded from that trade whenever ſuch excluſion ſhall be convenient to France. In either point of view the conſequence of ratifying the Convention, in regard to our trade with St. Domingo is unpromiſing of good.

While this objection is mentioned, it is not deemed of itſelf of ſufficient moment to juſtify a rejection or modification of the Convention, but it ought not to be diſregarded when other more ſerious objections are weighed.

It being a received opinion in the interpretation of our Conſtitution, that a treaty ſubſequent to a ſtatute of Congreſs may abrogate or repeal it, the ſecond article in the Convention preſents for conſideration the important queſtion, whether it does abrogate and ſupercede the act of Congreſs, paſſed in July, 1798, declaring the treaties before that time concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States. To meet this queſtion fairly and fully, it will be proper to recite here the article and the ſtatute.

ARTICLE 2.

"The miniſters plenipotentiary of the "two parties not being able to agree at "preſent reſpecting the Treaty of Alli-"ance of the 6th Feb. 1778, the Trea-"ty of Amity and Commerce of the ſame "date, and Convention of the 14th No-"vember, 1788, nor upon the indemni-"ties mutually due or claimed, *the par-"ties will negociate further on theſe ſub-"jects at a convenient time, and until "they have agreed upon theſe points, "the ſaid Treaties and Convention ſhall "have no operation*, and the relations of "the two countries ſhall be regulated as "follows."

"An act to declare the Treaties here-"tofore concluded with France, no long-"er obligatory on the United States.

"Whereas the treaties concluded be-"tween the United States and France "*have been repeatedly violated on the "part of the French government*, and "the juſt claims of the United States for "reparation of the injuries ſo committed "have been refuſed, and their attempts "to negociate an amicable adjuſtment of "all complaints between the two nations "have been repelled with indignity; and "whereas under authority of the French "government there is yet purſued againſt "the United States a ſyſtem of predatory "violence infracting the ſaid treaties and "hoſtile to the rights of a free and inde-"pendent nation.

"Be it enacted by the ſenate & houſe of "repreſentatives of the U. States of Ame-"rica in Congreſs aſſembled, that the U. "States are of right freed and exone-"rated from the ſtipulations of the trea-"ties and of the conſular convention here-"tofore concluded between the United "States and France; and that the ſame "*ſhall not henceforth* be regarded as le-"gally obligatory on the government or "citizens of the United States."

If one nation repeatedly violates a treaty in its eſſential points, by ſo doing it puts it in the power of the other nation to declare the treaty null and void in its obligations as to this other nation. Such is the eſtabliſhed doctrine of the law of nations, and it is founded on the moſt evident principles of reaſon and juſtice. Beſides the doctrine tends to make nations obſerve their treaties with good faith, when a violaton on the one part may furniſh good grounds to the other for vacating the treaty for ever.

Upon this foundation, in 1798, the ſovereign power of the United States put an end to the ancient treaties with France, one of which was a treaty of perpetual alliance eventual and defenſive, by declaring in a moſt ſolemn act the United States freed for ever from the obligations of thoſe treaties by virtue of the repeated violations thereof on the part of the French government, and its refuſal of the juſt demands of reparation made by the United States.

In the year 1800 a Convention is concluded between the United States and the French Republic, and the ſecond article contains a perfect promiſe that the parties will negociate at a convenient time reſpecting the ancient treaties and the indemnities mutually due or claimed, and agree, that thoſe treaties ſhall have no operation until they ſhall have agreed upon thoſe points.

Is there no colliſion between the ſtatute and the article?

By the ſtatute the treaties are for ever diſcharged of their obligation upon the United States. By the ſtipulation the treaties are to have no operation until another negociation, which is promiſed, ſhall be concluded by an agreement on thoſe points.

Founded on the previous violations and injuſtice of France, the ſtatute is an abſolute repeal of the treaties in regard to the United States.

The ſtipulation is a mutual ſuſpenſion of the ancient treaties in their operation, until a certain event ſhall happen.

To ſuſpend a thing in its operation, admits its exiſtence, and therefore the ſtipulation is grounded on the baſis that the ancient treaties were in force in the year 1800, notwithſtanding the violations of France and the declaration of the ſovereign power of the United States in the ſtatute of 1798.

If this be a correct view of the ſubject, the United States will be precluded at a future negociation from taking the poſition, that the treaties were vacated in the year 1798. How can a compact after it has been vacated at one time, be ſuſpended at a ſubſequent time? or why covenant in expreſs terms to ſuſpend the operation of a treaty, unleſs that treaty is admitted to be obligatory at the time of its ſuſpenſion.

All Americans of all parties unite in opinion that the United States ought to be allied with none of the European powers, and having been happily, juſtly and honorably exonerated forever of the alliance with France, it is painful to contemplate a poſſibility of ever ſeeing this a ſubject of negociation at a future day.

If France will not during the preſent war, acknowledge the ancient treaties to be vacated, what reaſon is there for us to hope for ſuch a ſentiment when peace ſhall be reſtored to Europe?

But this is not the whole objection to the ſecond article. It connects indiſſolubly the indemnities claimed for the ſpoliations committed on American commerce, with the ancient treaties.

Until an agreement ſhall be made concerning the ancient treaties, none is to be made concerning the indemnities. When America ſhall claim a negociation on the ſubject of indemnities, France will require a negociation relative to the treaty of alliance; and until an agreement ſhall be made on both ſubjects, no indemnification will be obtained or is to be expected for the depredations on the merchants of the United States.

Is there honor, is there juſtice, is there policy in ſuch a ſtipulation? Does it not ſuperſede and diſcredit all the allegations of Congreſs in the preamble of the ſtatute which has been cited? Does it not leave the claims of our depredated citizens without a hope of redreſs? And for what are theſe claims thus ſacrificed? Was it that the U. States may be freed from the ancient treaties from which they had been freed by the ſtatute of Congreſs and the violations of thoſe treaties on the part of France which the ſtatute recites? To admit this to be the motive, will furniſh ground for the American citizens to complain of the American government, that the point of compenſation for the ſpoliations of the French has been too eaſily yielded. Theſe ſpoliations are ſaid to exceed

twenty millions of dollars. What is there in the ſecond article ſo advantageous to the United States, as to induce them to bury in oblivion, or to leave in a hopeleſs condition the juſt claims of our citizens for twenty millions of dollars.

To agree to this article, will be a proof to the commercial citizens, that their rights are not ſufficiently regarded even by their own government. It would be better if the Convention were wholly ſilent reſpecting the ancient treaties and the indemnities; if the article was wholly ſtruck out; and if the ſenate ſhall determine on a modification, it is to be hoped that this article may not be allowed to be a part of the Convention.

ULPIAN.

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STRASBURG, October 2.

Four thouſand two hundred florins, intended for the Auſtrian garriſons at Ulm had paſſed through Augſburg. The German garriſons are now croſſing Swabia to repair to the imperial army. The garriſon of Ulm has ſuffered much from ſickneſs, as has that of Philiſburg. The imperial army is now leaving Bavaria, to reſume its cantonments in Auſtria, and the environs of Saltzburg.

October 3.

A courier diſpatched by the emperor with orders to the Auſtrian troops to retire from Ulm arrived on the 28th ult. A French demi-brigade will occupy that fortreſs. The Auſtrians have employed 4000 horſes to carry away their amunition and artillery, which amounts to 300 pieces of cannon.

November 4.

A Ruſſian courier paſſed through this city for Paris. He travelled with great ſpeed. This is the ſecond within a week.

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PARIS, October 8.

"Buonaparte promiſed," ſays an Engliſh Journaliſt, "that on the firſt of Vendemaire, he would either announce peace or new victories: we now approach very near the day, and we ſhall ſoon know how far the word of the firſt conſul may be relied on."

What muſt have been the ſurprize of the Engliſh Journaliſt, when the Paris papers informed him, that Buonaparte on the firſt of Vendemaire, had at once announced both peace and victories. For the armiſtice concluded on the conditions accepted by Auſtria, is a certain pledge of peace with that power; and three ſtrong fortreſſes ſurrendered to the French army, are of more importance than three battles crowned with victory.

But what would ſtill more aſtoniſh the Engliſhman, if any thing can be aſtoniſhing in man who has paſſed all the known limits of fortune and of glory, is, that the intelligence came preciſely at the proper moment. Buonaparte received it at the inſtant he reached the place where he was to proclaim it, for it was while he was croſſing the bridge of the Thuilleries to go into the Camp de Mars, that the Telegraphic diſpatch announcing the ſurrender of Ulm, Ingolſtadt, Philipſburg, was delivered to him. [*Journal du Soir.*]

October 9.

The ſecond conſul gave yeſterday an entertainment to celebrate the return of Buonaparte to France. The three conſuls, the miniſters, and the principal public functonaries appeared there in a body.—There was a concert by the moſt celebrated muſicians, and the ball and ſupper followed.

Every one knows that the conduct of the court of Naples towards that of Madrid has been openly hoſtile, in ſpite of the connection of blood which ought to prevent every rupture. But moſt people are ignorant that there exits an edict of his Sicilian Majeſty, which is tantamount to a formal declaration of war. This edict, publiſhed in the month of June, imports, that all Spaniſh veſſels ſeized by Neapolitan cruizers, are good prizes; and ordering all commanders of forts and batteries to fire upon all Spaniſh ſhips of war which approach.

October 10.

A letter from Nancy dated 4th October ſtates that general Clarke, and the ſecretary general of the Prefecture have left that place to repair to Luneville.

An Anglo-American reſiding in Paris, has received letters from Philadelphia, which aſſure him that Jefferſon, the friend of the French, will be elected Preſident of the United States.

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LONDON, November 12

The French funds have lately experienced a fall; and orders have been given for the movement of the troops. Theſe are diſagreeable omens to the friends of peace.

L. Buonaparte is gone to Ruſſia, and his commiſſion is conjectured to be connected withe ſubject of peace, or to neutralize that power if war is renewed.

Letters from Manheim, October 31, ſtate, that the Auſtrian army have received orders to be in readineſs to march; and the reſumption of hoſtilities is expected.

Caracchi, and 19 accomplices, have been delivered to the criminal tribunal, for conſpiring againſt the life of Buonaparte.

Ruſſians. There is no doubt but large armies are in preparation. Some accounts ſay, that they are to aſſiſt the emperor if war is renewed: Other accounts declare they will operate againſt him if he does not become more humble in his deſigns!

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SALEM, December 16.

Arrived the brig Favourite, capt Ruſt, 51 days from Bilboa.

A letter from capt. Samuel Endicott, at the Havanna, dated Nov. 24, mentions, that on his paſſage, on the 3d Nov. he experienced a moſt tremendous gale, which began in the morning, wind E. S. E. and was at the higheſt at 4 in the afternoon, wind, S. and at 8 in the evening, the wind S. S. W. to W. S. W. the gale was over.—Though the gale was very ſevere while it laſted, he ſuffered but little injury. On the 7th, at noon, Maguana in ſight, he fell in with the wreck of the Schooner Minerva of Wiſcaſſet, from Port Antonio bound to New-York; full of water; all hands loſt in the hurricane of the 3d, except the mate, Michael Quin, whom he took off alive, but very much bruiſed, and had been without nouriſhment 4 days and 6 hours. She had 70 puncheons of rum on board when ſhe left Jamaica. Saved nothing out of her.

The names of thoſe who periſhed were James Murray, maſter; George Bocock, paſſenger, formerly maſter of a veſſel from New-York; Robert Murray, Daniel Weſt, George Stutſon, George Cammel, John Andrews, Benjamin Andrews, and George Brown, the crew; and one man (name unknown) who worked his paſſage.

By the mate's account, this misfortune happened on the 3d inſt. about 12 or 1 o'clock in the day, ſomewhere between Maguana and Acklin's Keys,

Mr. Morton, the American Conſul, with his friends, and the American maſters of veſſels, have contributed very handſomely to the relief of Mr. Quin, who was formerly a Marblehead man.

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# *Alexandria Advertiſer.*

WEDNEDAY, December 31.

An American ſchooner arrived at Naſſau on the 6th of December, with the people of the Engliſh ſhip Admiral Parker, of about eleven hundred tons, bound from Honduras to London, and caſt away on a reef.

The Engliſh ſloop of war Echo, of 22 guns, got aſhore on ſome key about Abaco, on her paſſage from Jamaica to Naſſau, and threw 14 of her guns overboard; ſhe arrived at Naſſau on the 26th of November.

The ſociety of Quakers in London have declared their ſentiments in a manner which does them the greateſt honor.—They have addreſſed the public in an advertiſement, declaring their abhorrence of foreſtalling and regrating in the markets, and that they will diſcountenance any of their ſociety who ſhall be guilty of ſuch nefarious practices. [N. Y. pap.]

Some of the Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean are ſtated to have ſprung their bowſprits, of which they do not carry ſpare ones; and what is of more conſequence, letters not only ſtate a ſcarcity of proviſions, but that two tranſports containing artillery, ſhells, and ſhot, 250 barrels of gunpowder, 40 artillery horſes, and the whole of the medicine for the army, had, from ſome fatality, been taken by the Spaniards.

The emperor Paul appointed Prince Wolkonſky governor of Malta, and ſent with him a choſen body of grenadiers to garriſon the place: but in the Boſphorus they learned that the Engliſh would not give it up to them; upon which they returned into the Black Sea.

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## *Congreſs of the United States.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[*Taken for the Alexandria Advertiſer.*]

TUESDAY, December 30.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter from the Secretary of War, incloſing a report of the commiſſioners appointed to examine the claims of the Nova-Scotia and Canada refugees. It was referred to the committee ſome days ſince appointed on that ſubject.

A letter was read from the Serjeant at Arms, ſtating that he did on Tueſday laſt arreſt a perſon by the name of James Lane, by order of the Speaker, for diſorderly behaviour in the gallery, whom he kept in cuſtody till the houſe adjourned, when he was ſuffered to go at large—That on a following day, he, the ſaid Serjeant at Arms, was arreſted by a ſtate warrant, by which he was ſometime kept in cuſtody and made to appear before ſquire Forreſt, when he was diſcharged, no perſon appearing to proſecute.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, a committee of privilege of five members was appointed and the above letter referred thereto.

A memorial and remonſtrance was preſented by Mr. Talliaferro, from a company of militia in Georgia, praying compenſation for ſervices performed in an expidition againſt the Indians. Referred to the committee of claims.

Several petitions were preſented and referred.

Mr. Griſwold from the committee of ways and means, made a report on the ſubject of the motion made by Mr. Cooper to repeal the law laying a direct tax:—which was, that it would be inexpedient for reaſons given in the report to repeal the ſaid act. It was laid on the table.

Mr. Griſwold alſo reported a bill to continue in force an act laying duties on foreign wines and diſtilled ſpirits; an act laying duties on carriages, and an act laying duties on ſales at auction. It was referred to a committee of the whole houſe.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the petition of Matthew Patterſon and others, but as ſoon as the papers were read, the committee roſe, obtained leave to ſit again, and the houſe adjourned.

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## *IMPORTED*

And for ſale by the ſubſcriber at the County-Wharf, a general aſſortment of Cologne Mill-ſtones, from Amſterdam, with hand Mill-ſtones and German ſteel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, December 27. 2aw6t‡

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## *To be Sold,*

AN excellent Mill-ſeat with a few acres of land adjoining, ſituate on the Four Mile Run, in the county of Fairfax, about ſix miles from Alexandria and five from the Federal City—it has every advantage that can be wiſhed for to render it agreeable, there is 13 feet 5 inches natural fall, with plenty of ſtone on the ſpot; alſo a quarry on each ſide the run where it is intended the dam ſhall be, ſo that one may be made at an eaſy expenſe. There is but one other ſituation for a mill on ſaid run, and that lies only about 150 yards below, conſequently muſt be dependant on the above for its ſupply of water. I believe there is plenty of water for an over-ſhot at leaſt ten months in the year. Timber may likewiſe be had convenient at a reaſonable rate. The title is indiſputable, and the terms will be made known by applying on the premiſes, to

WILLIAM CARLIN.

December 31. 1aw3t‡

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## *Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.*

THE ſtockholders in the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thurſday the 15th day of January next, at the Court Houſe in the ſaid town, for the purpoſe of electing fifteen perſons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that inſtitution.

J. B. NICKOLS, SEC'RY.

*Form of power to vote by Proxy.*

I, or we do hereby nominate and empower to attend at the meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, on Thurſday the 15th day of January next, then and there, for me and in my name, to vote for 15 directors of ſaid Company.

Given under my hand this day of

N. B. The above muſt be ſubſcribed before two witneſſes.

December 24. eo9t

## *Sales by Auction.*

On THURSDAY,
The 1st of Jan. 1801, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,

**Whiskey in tierces and bls.**

Rum in barrels
French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. casks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Loaf do. in lots
Soap in boxes
Nails in casks
Hardware in lots

Together with

*A great variety of Dry Goods:*

Among which are

| | |
|---|---|
| Carpets and Carpeting | Broadcloths, Stuffs |
| Plains | Irish Linens |
| Plaids | Humhums |
| Duffils | Muslins |
| Flannels | Checks |
| Swansdown | Shawls |
| Kerseymeres | Handkerchiefs |
| Coating | Leather Shoes |

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Dec. 26. *Auctioneers.*

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## *Valuable Property for Sale.*

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within 3-4 of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *sugar trees* on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.
January 25, 1800.

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## Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street*
December 16. co

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## *Shreve and Janney*

Have just received, per the brig Sukey and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,

50 pieces do Sail Duck
23 coils do Cordage

which they will sell low for cash or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Cash for white Beans and Pease.

December 16. co

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JUST PUBLISHED,
*By Cottom & Stewart,*
And for Sale, at their Book-Store,
*The ALEXANDRIA POLITICAL and COMMERCIAL*

## POCKET ALMANAC,

*For the Year* 1801;

Cotaining a complete Calender; times of holding the Federal Courts of the United States and individual states; rates of Duties, &c. Stamp Duties; standard for receiving and paying Gold; Post Roads; Government of the United States; ministerial and consular Appointments; Officers of the Army; American Navy; Revenues; Civil and Military Officers of the Town of Alexandria; Biographical Sketches, &c.

They have also a few Copies of the *new Edition* of *Henning's Virginia Justice*, with a general assortment of articles in their line.

December 22. eod6t

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☞ LOST,

## A Post-Note of the United States,

*Of Three Thousand Dollars;*

And having apprized all the Banks in the United States of the marks of the said bill, it can be of no real use to any one but the owner; but as he feels an inconvenience from the want of it, he will pay any person ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS that has been so fortunate as to have found it, and will deliver the same to

JOHN TAYLOE.
Richmond, Dec. 21, 1800. 3t

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FOR SALE,

## Genuine Madeira Wine in

pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirious of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.
December 22. d

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A small Cargo of

## James River COALS,

At Fizgerald's wharf,
To be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

**Philadelphia loaf and lump** sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

*Cash given for Wheat or Corn.*

Wm. HARTSHORNE.
12 mo. 24. co

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Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.
Dec. 16. d4w

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An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

## CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

☞ J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22. d

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*To be Hired on the 1st day of January next, at Dublin in the County of Essex, between 20 and 30 Negroes, consisting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and Children. Among them are an excellent Brick-Moulder, and four others who have been employed in the Brick-Making business in Fredericksburg and Alexandria.—Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his power to hire the Moulder and two others (who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr. George Coryell) privately if any one should apply.*

*BALDWIN M. LEE.*
*Westmoreland, December 5.* 10d†

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JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

**720 bushels of Anguila Salt,**

fresh Raisins in boxes and kegs; best Lewes's Crab Cyder; first quality Jamaica Sugar by the barrel; Bacon Hams of his year's curing; best green Apples by he barrel; Limes, Lemons and Oranges, with a variety of other articles.

Also, *Cavendish's best Chewing Tobacco*, superior in flavor to any in Alexandria.

ABEL WILLIS.
Dec. 26. co4t†

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**Fresh Raisins and Currants**

for Sale, by

*Robert B. Jamesson,*

Who has (as usual) a general assorement of

## Wines, Spirits & Groceries,

viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter casks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few qr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses, Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Segars; all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual customers.

*Also, five likely, strong*

## KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.
December 20, 1800. d

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*WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.*
King-street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

**Superfine, second and coarse** broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, russeletts, Irish linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10. eotf

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## Washington Tavern.

*Peter Heiskell*

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Staunton* and established an Inn in *Alexandria*.

☞ He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18. 4weo

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**The Creditors of the Estate** of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requested to forward to Mrs. *Ball* a statement of their claims; as the Administrators are anxious to provide for the discharge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

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## ANTHONY SAWYER,

*Hair Dresser and Perfumer,*
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

**Begs leave to inform the** Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

☞ He has for sale, every article in he Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

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## A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Housekeeper*.—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.
December 13, 1800. eodtf

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*NOTICE.*

**Intending shortly to leave** this place, it is requested of those to whom I am indebted on Mrs. Washington's or my own account, that they send their bills to Mrs. Washington or me, on or before the first day of January next, when they shall be paid—and those who are indebted to Mrs. Washington, or me, will please to make immediate payment to

JAMES ANDERSON.
*Mount-Vernon, Dec.* 23. eo6t

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PRINTED BY
*S. SNOWDEN & Co.*
KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.